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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1419)

Name of Candidate	MALIYE SRI PRANAV		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	596044
Center	ONLINE - HYD	Date	05/12/20

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Be

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1. Highlighting the issues associated with power discoms in India, discuss whether privatizing discoms can help in this regard. **(150 words) 10**
भारत में विद्युत वितरण कंपनियों (डिस्कॉम्स) से जुड़े मुद्दों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या डिस्कॉम्स के निजीकरण से इस संबंध में सहायता मिल सकती है।

Power Discoms are currently facing 30-40% of losses mainly due to AT&D losses.

Issues

⟹ (1) Financial Unsustainability due to Subsidy Burden. (Power Subsidies)

⟹ (2) Lack of proper metering at domestic level, leading to low bill collection. (Power Thefts)

⟹ (3) Huge AT&D losses and SAG losses.

⟹ (4) Poor feeder separation, with huge stress on domestic feeder.

⟹ (5) Piling up of dues by State Governments and increasing NPAs

Privatising DISCOMS

1. Infuses Capital into DISCOMS as they are capital starved.
2. Brings in new technology such as "Smart Grid", "Smart Meters".
3. Innovations in distribution feeders
4. Minimises ~~Subsidy~~ Debt Burden on State Governments. (UDAY → 75%)

Atma Nirbhar Bharat aims at infusing 90000 Cr into DISCOMS through POWER FINANCE CORPORATION as well as inviting private players by reducing burden on State Government.

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2. Harnessing Smart Agriculture can potentially be a game-changer for farm productivity in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10
स्मार्ट कृषि का दोहन संभवतः भारत में कृषि उत्पादकता के लिए निर्णायक सिद्ध हो सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

"Smart Agriculture" aims at infusing the new revolutions in IR4.0 which can help in doubling farmer income.

Smart Agriculture in various components

→ ① Irrigation
↳ Installing IoT with Micro Irrigation
↳ (Reduces manual labour cost and provides optimal usage)

→ ② Markets
↳ Can provide digital platforms for efficient farm-fork transformation (Ninja kart)
↳ Quality checks by Image Processing.

③ On-farm Technologies

↳ Helps in Precision Agriculture by predicting Soil Health, Moisture

↳ Site-specific Nutrient provision.

↳ "Super Seeders" to prevent Stubble Burning.

④ Weather and Credit Intelligence

↳ Provides Weather Inputs as well as Credit Availability which helps in Crop planning (mKISAN, FASAL)

Therefore, KVKs as well as ATARI (Agri Tech Institutes) should take leadership role in promoting Smart Agriculture.

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3. Rather than focusing solely on quantity, inclusive growth concerns itself with the quality of growth. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

केवल परिमाण पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने के बजाय समावेशी विकास, संवृद्धि की गुणवत्ता के साथ भी अपना सरोकार रखता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Till 2000s, India's Growth Strategy has always been the "Trickle Down Theory" which focused on Quantity

- ① Growth in Income levels (Green Revolution)
- ② Public Sector led Industrialisation (2nd Five Year Plan)
- ③ Welfare-Based Model (Top-Down Approach)

Implications →
- Hindu Rate of Growth (3.5%)
- Poor Human Capital Regression
- Job-Less Growth (Poor Manufacturing Base (25%))

So, 11th FYP has come up with Inclusive Growth which focusses on Quality:

1. → Participative (MGNREGA) : Bottom-Up Planning, Rights Based Approach
2. → Equity (Startup India, Standup India) : Equitable Economic Growth, upliftment of Vulnerable
3. → Growth (Ease of Doing Business) : New India Strategy → Digital India, Skill India.
4. → Sustainability : Compliance with INDC at Paris Summit, Fulfilling SDG Goals
5. → Stability (FRBM Act) : Sound Fiscal Policy Regime, Reforms in Financial Sector (PM-Jan Dhan Yojana)

Thus Inclusive Growth focuses on Quality of Growth and optimal allocation of Resources.

For M SRI PRANAV(sriprana.vmaliye@gmail.com)

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4. In the backdrop of Atmanirbhar Bharat, discuss the core areas crucial in export promotion for India to become a manufacturing hub.

(150 words) 10

आत्मनिर्भर भारत की पृष्ठभूमि में, भारत के लिए एक विनिर्माण केंद्र बनने हेतु निर्यात संवर्धन में महत्वपूर्ण मुख्य क्षेत्रों (कोर एरिया) की विवेचना कीजिए।

Atma Nirbhar Bharat

focuses on "India's participation in GVC"

with domestic solutions to global

Problems. (LOCAL WITH LOCAL)

Targets
- Competitiveness of Domestic Goods
- Increasing Foreign Value Addition
- Sustainable Supply Chains.

Core Areas for Export Promotion

Labour
- Upgradation of Skill sets
- Labour-Intensive Exports ("ASSEMBLE IN INDIA")
- Improving Quality of Goods.

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- Infrastructure → Efficient logistics for seamless supply chain (Industrial / Freight Corridors)
- MSME → Curtail Dwarfism in Manufacturing Sector (Promotion of Aryanta)
  - → Promotion of Capital of MSMEs (Credit Guarantee Fund)
- Laws → Reducing Policy Uncertainity
  - → Proper Contract Enforcement
  - → Labour Code Reforms (Labour Codes)

This can lead to increase in 8-10% of GDP with a promise of 60-70M Jobs. (Economic Survey).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Arsenic pollution is becoming a severe environmental issue in India. Enumerating its various sources, discuss the consequences and measures to tackle it. **(150 words) 10**

आर्सेनिक प्रदूषण भारत में एक गंभीर पर्यावरणीय मुद्दा बनता जा रहा है। इसके विभिन्न स्रोतों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, इसके परिणामों और इससे निपटने के उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

ARSENIC POLLUTION IN INDIA

Arsenic Pollution in India is on rise adding to India's global Burden of Disease.

Sources

- Ground water : Excessive Tube well Irrigation (N. Plains, West Bengal)
- Food : Addition of Pesticides, Preservatives Irrigation to the crops
- E-Waste : PCBs, Printers
- ~~Municipal~~ Medical waste : Drugs, Syringes, Diagnostic Equipments
- Industrial waste (Furniture, Paints)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Consequences

1. Black foot Disease (Fungal Infection)
2. Anti Microbial Resistance due to disposal of wastes in Rivers.
3. Jolt to Food Security, as food grains are unfit.
4. "Water Stress" due to Pollution.

Measures

1. Arsenic Resistant Agriculture
   (WB: ~~Arsenic~~ Arsenic Resistance Rice)
2. Reducing dependence on Tube well Irrigation
   (Shifting to Micro Irrigation)
3. Precision in applying Fertilizers
   (Conservation Agriculture)
4. Solid waste Management Rules to be properly implemented.

If not tackled properly Arsenic can add further burden to prevailing Water Borne Diseases.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. The Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) can invigorate the renewable energy sector in India. Evaluate. (150 words) 10

ग्रीन टर्म अहेड मार्केट (GTAM) भारत में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्रक को सुदृढ़ बना सकता है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Power Ministry recently announced the scheme of "Green Term Ahead Market" for spot trading of Renewable Energy.

Uses

1. Augments the Renewable Purchase Obligations of States by Spot Market.
2. Revolutions in Carbon Market by value addition to RECs
3. Reduces burden on DISCOMs to buy power from Confined Gencos
4. Pan-Indian Renewable Energy Market removing State Barriers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- (5) Fulfills our INDC Paris Targets as well as Kyoto Targets.
- (6) Capital Infusion in Renewable Energy Genrios.

Issues

- (1) Huge GST on Renewable Energy Certificates can act as impediment
- (2) Poor enthusiasm of States to participate.
- (3) Monopoly of Solar Power and Hydro Power hurting others such as Wind Companies and Biomass based Companies.

However, it can still be considered as a revolution, as we can generate 40% of Energy from non-fossil fuels.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. In context of the increasing importance of technology for disaster management, throw some light on the application of GIS and Remote Sensing in disaster management with specific examples from India.

(150 words) 10

आपदा प्रबंधन के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी के बढ़ते महत्व के संदर्भ में, भारत से विशिष्ट उदाहरणों को प्रस्तुत करते हुए आपदा प्रबंधन में जी.आई.एस. और सुदूर संवेदन के अनुप्रयोग पर कुछ प्रकाश डालिए।

Hyogo and Sendai Frameworks stressed on importance of Usage of Technology for Build Back Better Strategy in Disaster Resilience..

GIS / Remote Sensing can play crucial role in Disaster Managent across the Cycle.

Mitigation → Capacity Building, Awareness, Vulnerability

Preparedness → Early warning, Last Mile Communication

Rehabilitation → Prioritisation, Service Delivery

Application

→ GIS

↳ Location of Multipurpose Cyclone Shelters under National Disaster Communication Infra (NIDCI)

↳ Flood Basin Management and Monitoring (C-FLOWS under INCOIS)

↳ National Landslide Early Warning System (Amrita University developed)

↳ Hazard Vulnerable mapping (Drought Management Cells)

→ Remote Sensing

↳ Swell Surge Forecast System (INCOIS)

↳ Doppler Weather Radars

↳ Mitigation Inventory (Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project)

↳ Super Computer Forecast (NCMRWF + NCTM + IMA) Pratyush, Mihir

So, GIS/Remote Sensing can help in timely disaster management.

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8. The CRISPR/Cas9 genetic scissors have revolutionized the genome editing technique with applications in various areas. Discuss. (150 words) 10

क्रिस्पर/कैस9 (CRISPR/Cas9) आनुवंशिक कैंची द्वारा विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अनुप्रयोगों के साथ जीनोम संपादन तकनीक में क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन का संचार किया गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently Nobel Prize in Chemistry is given for revolutions in Genetic Sciences by CRISPR-CAS9 Editing.

↳ So, it can be understood that it has revolutionised Genetic Editing.

CRISPR CAS9 → It acts as Gene-Cutting Scissors with help of CRISPR Enzyme and CAS9 Protein

→ Eases Germline Editing and Pronounces ~~Pronounces~~ ~~demonstrated~~ demorable Characteristics.

(LULU/NANA Babies in China who are HIV Resistant)

margin

Applications

(Sonale)

1. Stem Cell Therapy using m-RNAs
2. GM Crops Cultivation (GM-Mustard)
   - Drought Resistant
   - Pest Resistant
3. Therapeutic Cloning and DNA Alteration.
4. Tackling Anti Microbial Resistance through Bacteriophage Tech

Issues

So,

1. Violation of Medical Ethics (LULU/NMA)
2. Threat to Agro Bio Diversity due to GM Crops (Parliament on Science and Tech)

However, if used in Right Spirit, it can solve many of our problems.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Bring out the role played by Financial Action Task Force in tackling the menace of money laundering. (150 words) 10
धन-शोधन के खतरे से निपटने में वित्तीय कार्रवाई कार्य बल द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

FATF is G7 initiated body housed at OECD Secretariat which aims at Global Concerted Action against Money Laundering and Terrorism along with Organised Crime.

Role Played

1. Naming - Shaming to ensure compliance of de-relict countries (Black List, Grey List)
2. Recommendation of [Arms Embargo, Asset Freeze, Travel Ban] on individuals that act as threat to global security.

(3) 40+9 Targets to ensure compliance on nation-states to curb the supply chain of terrorism.

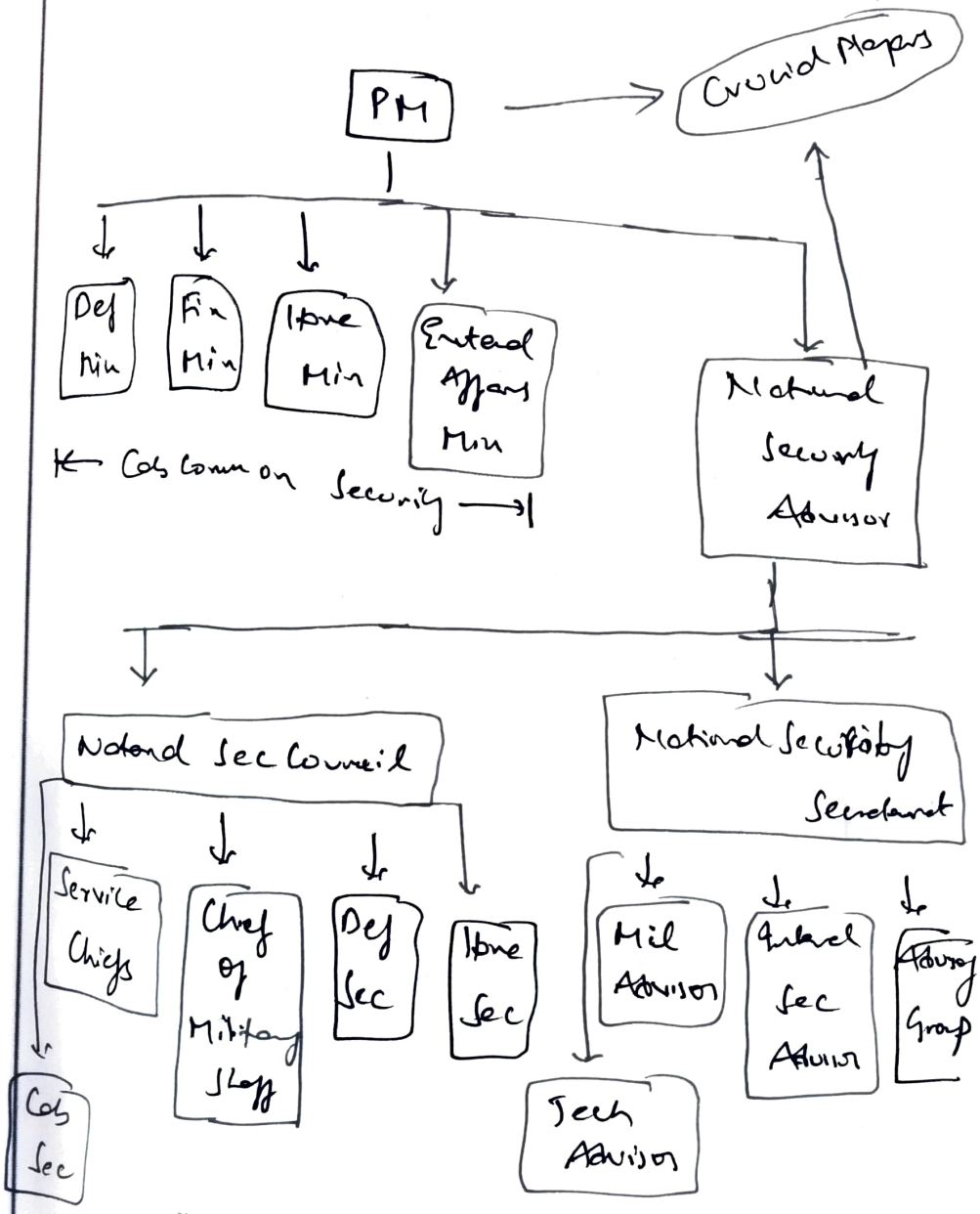
(4) Co-ordinates with all FIUs through Egmont group to augment intelligence in Money Laundering.

(5) Encourages Nations to pass legislations tackling money laundering and promotes Institutional and Resource support (PMLA Act, 2002 in line with FATF)

Thus it plays key role in realising the mandates of UNODC as well as UN Convention against Corruption by promoting financial as well as physical security.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Discuss the recent reforms that have been undertaken in the National Security Architecture of India. **(150 words) 10**
भारत की राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा संरचना में हाल ही में किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए।



There have been reforms recently in National Security Architecture:

(1) Reform in National Security Secretariat Council

↳ Addition of Advisor on Internal Security

↳ Creation of National Security Advisory Group.

(2) NSA made head of National Security Council replacing Cabinet Secretary as well as head of Defence Planning Committee

(3) Creation of Chief of Defence Staff to coordinate between Civil and Military Bureaucracy.

(4) Separate Department of Military Affairs in Ministry of Defence.

(5) NTRO to be housed in National Security Secretariat.

This can help in tackling the present Two-Front Conundrum in Border along with ongoing Developments in Afghanistan as well as ISIS growth.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Bring out the key hurdles that are being faced in accomplishing land reforms in India. Also, discuss the advantages which can be reaped by accomplishing them in contemporary times. **(250 words) 15**
भारत में भूमि सुधारों को पूरा करने में सामना की जा रही प्रमुख बाधाओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, समकालीन समय में इन्हें पूरा करने से होने वाले लाभों की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Small-Marginal Farmers account for 70% whereas large Farmers are of 10% which conveys how skewed land distribution is in India.

So, Land Reforms can help in:

- Increased Land Productivity
- Equitable Growth
- Security of Tenure
- Rural Development.

Hurdles —

1. Poor Land Record digitisation in some states (No compliance to Land Record Modernisation Program)
2. Improper Registration due to huge stamp taxes, regulatory compliance.

Hurdles

- (3) Land Reforms is still a political issue (Lack of Political Will)
- (4) Poor State Participation despite "Land" being state subject. (Only states like West Bengal have been successful)
- (5) Social Barriers in Land Pooling, Co-operatives
- (6) Schemes such as PM-KISAN, are further aggravating land fragmentation.

Advantages of Land Reforms in Contemporary Times

- (1) Rural Development with growth in Agriculture Productivity (Ownership of Land can increase efficiency).

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- (2) Reforms such as "Land Leasing" can reduce distress migration
- (3) Social Inclusion with women being given Property Rights [Positive Feminisation of Agriculture] Financial Inclusion
- (4) Promotion of Co-operatives and FPOs which leads to value addition in Agriculture. (Operation Flood)

Therefore, Land Reforms as per FAO helps in demolishing exploitative Centres in rural areas that act as hindrance in Rural Development.

↳ Land Reforms should also shift from

Rural → Urban

Economic → Social/Gender Perspective

12. India needs to accord more significance to nutritional security than food security. Comment. In this context, suggest a framework that should be adopted by the government to achieve nutritional self-reliance. (250 words) 15

भारत को खाद्य सुरक्षा की तुलना में पोषण सुरक्षा को अधिक महत्व देने की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, वह रूपरेखा भी बताइए जिसे सरकार द्वारा पोषण संबंधी आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए अपनाया जाना चाहिए।

As per recent SOFA Report, Production in Agriculture has doubled in last 2 decades, but Malnutrition has further worsened (≥ 1/3rd Stunted, 50% Anaemic)

↳ Therefore, Nutritional Security matters More than Food Security.

Issues in Nutritional Security

→ ① Poor Nutrient Literacy (M.S. Swaminathan Lecture)

→ ② Lack of Agro-Bio diverse diets

[CHBPOL: 70,000 species in our diet reduced to 30 species]

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Issues

(3) Growing Social determinants of Nutrition
- Early Marriage
- Illiteracy of Mother
- Poor Sanitation

(4) Inefficient PDS System
- Open Ended Procurement acting as disincentive to crop diversification
- Misgovernance (Ghost Beneficiaries)

Framework for Nutrition – Self Reliance

(1) Adopting UNICEF's Life Cycle Approach (Infant – Child – Adult – Old)

(2) Priority to Agro-Biodiversity (Promotion of GIAHS, Krishi Poshan Kosh)

(3) ~~Vulnerable~~ Mapping of Nutrition Vulnerable Areas such as (Rainfed Areas, North East, BIMARU) with help of World Food Program.

(4) PDS to act as bridge between NFSH - NFSA, by encouraging Crop Diversity, Millet Plantation.

(5) Autonomy to Beneficiaries by Cash Transfer, Food Coupons.

Therefore our Nutritional Security Framework should be:

- Broad Based
- Gender Focussed
- Equity
- Rights Based

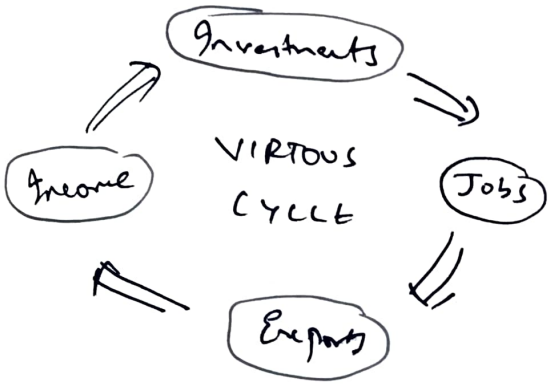
to fulfill UNSDGs of Zero Hunger.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Private investments are key for India to move into a high growth trajectory. Discuss. Also highlight the steps taken by the government in recent times to address the fall in private investments. **(250 words) 15**

निजी निवेश भारत के लिए उच्च संवृद्धि पथ पर आगे बढ़ने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, निजी निवेश में गिरावट को दूर करने के लिए हाल के दिनों में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

As per Economic Survey 2019-20, Private Investment % GDP has declined from 34% to 28.5% causing "Growth Contraction".



∴ Investments can lead to thriving Animal Spirits in Economy.

Importance

1. Unlocks Productive Capital in Economy which fosters Growth. (FDI)
2. Unleashes "Economies of Scale" by Tech Reforms, Managerial Skills.

→ (3) To become a export-oriented economy, Private Investments are need to provide labour intensive Exports.
(Exports for Jobs – Economic Survey)

→ (4) Reduces burden on Government as it is suffering on Twin Deficit (F.D/CAD) and contribute to Mixed Economy.
(Govt as facilitator)

→ (5) Private Investments can promote Entrepreneurship as well as Competition in Economy.
(Venture Capital, Seed Capital)

Steps Taken by Government

→ (1) Make in India by promoting enabling environment to Investments in Manufacturing (New Mindset, New Process)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Ease of Doing Business to reduce regulatory compliance and ensure proper contract enforcement (IBC)

(3) Atma Nirbhar Bharat, with focus on Land - Labour - Liquidity Reforms - Laws for GVC participation.

(4) Reforms in Essential Commodities Act, ~~Corporate~~ Contract Farming for Private Investment in Agriculture.

(5) Strategic Disinvestment and monetization of Risk Assets

(6) External Debt Borrowing to reduce crowding out effect.

Also, along with it Proper Financial Sector Reforms in Banking, NBFC are need to curb fall of private investments.

14. India's geographical diversity and varied levels of development across regions necessitate a targeted region specific action plan to ensure a minimum acceptable level of prosperity. Elaborate. **(250 words) 15**

भारत की भौगोलिक विविधता और विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में विकास के भिन्न-भिन्न स्तर समृद्धि के एक न्यूनतम स्वीकार्य स्तर को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक लक्षित क्षेत्र विशिष्ट कार्य योजना को आवश्यक बनाते हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

India is blessed with huge geographical diversity and resource security, but the regional inequalities still persist.

↳ Only 4 Southern States contribute to 50-60% of GST

↳ States like Bihar, U.P, Odisha still lag on development indicators (NITI Aayog SDG Index)

NITI SDG INDEX
- Performers : T.N, Kerala, H.P
- Front Runners : A.P, Tel, Mahe
- Aspirants : U.P, Bihar, Assam.

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

So, there's varied amount of development across regions.

Targeted Region Specific Action Plan

- ① Preventing One-Size Fit Approach and provide Site Specific Interventions (Aspirational District Program)
- ② Focus on the strengths of region and to harness it, along with ~~regional~~ human development. (Resource-Based Manufacturing)
- ③ Creation of "Niche Economies" to augment growth of regions
  - S. States → Coastal (Fisheries)
  - Raj / U.P / Punj → Livestock & Agri
  - Odi / Thal / WB / Chatt → Mineral Economy (PURVODAYA)
  - Maha / Guj → Oil Economy.

Govt Measures

1. Aspirational District Program for Region Specific Development
2. Special Category Status and Special Grants to Backward States. (Finance Commission)
3. NITI SDG Index to incentivize States to act better.
4. Flexi Funds under Sponsored Schemes to encourage Performers
5. Cluster Based Agri Growth (One District - One Product)
6. Multi-Level Development Planning

Therefore, Balanced Regional Growth is implicit for a sustainable growth Trajectory.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Empowering the farmers by ensuring barrier-free trade in the agriculture produce is critical in doubling their incomes. Enumerating the existing bottlenecks, discuss how the recent legislations can help in overcoming them. **(250 words) 15**

कृषि उपज का निर्बाध व्यापार सुनिश्चित करके किसानों का सशक्तीकरण करना उनकी आय दोगुनी करने में महत्वपूर्ण है। वर्तमान बाधाओं का उल्लेख करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इन पर नियंत्रण पाने में हालिया अधिनियम कैसे सहायता कर सकते हैं।

Dalwai Committee reports that currently Farmers recieve only 50% of Price for their Produce contradicting the spirit of Doubling Farmer's Income by 2022 due to present Marketing Regime.

Barrier-Free Trade

1. Effective Price Realisation
2. Value addition to Produce
   (India only has 20% Value Addition
   China – 50%)
3. Curtails food inflation and leads to food security
4. Export Prospects are improved.

Existing Bottle Necks

1. Monopoly of APMC's due to Right over ~~1st~~ Produce
2. Poor participation of Private Players in Market, Warehousing and Stock Limits (Essential Commodities Act)
3. Poor development of Market Infra and Logistics hindering Market Access
   (~~Only~~ 70% of Small Farmers sell to Village Traders itself)
4. Entry barriers due to multiple levies such as Labour Cost, Storage Cost, Inspection Cost (Only 50% is received)
5. Absence of Credit and Market Intelligence.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

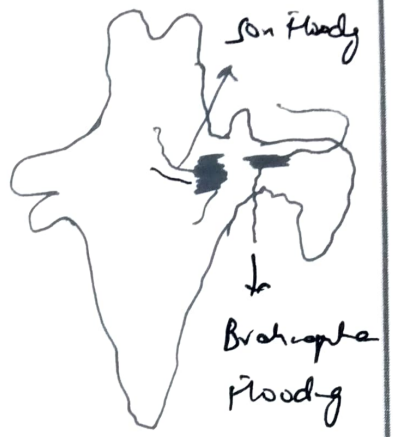
Recent Legislations

1. Amendment to Essential Commodities Act
   - Private Players in warehousing and storage
   - Removes Arbitrary stock limits.
2. Farm Produce and Trading Act,
   - Entire ~~State~~ Nation as single market
   - Freedom to sell produce anywhere
   - Creation of Pvt Sub Yards and awarding it "Market" status
   - Single Point Levy and a E-Trading system (e-NAM)
3. Contract Farming Act
   - Promotes disintermediation of supply chain
   - Value addition to produce
   - Augments Food Processing and Exports by MNC Participation.

Thus, it can realise the vision of doubling farmer income by 2022.

16. The reasons for recurring floods in the regions of Eastern India such as Bihar and Assam go far beyond their topography. Discuss. Also, suggest measures to control this menace. **(250 words) 15**

बिहार और असम जैसे पूर्वी भारत के क्षेत्रों में बार-बार आने वाली बाढ़ के लिए केवल उनकी स्थलाकृति उत्तरदायी नहीं हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस खतरे को नियंत्रण में लाने के उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।



NDMI Report

↳ Around 36M people are vulnerable to flooding

↳ Out of it 30-40% belong to state of Bihar and Assam.

Reasons for Annual Flooding

→ Topographical

↳ Annual S.W Monsoons from Bay of Bengal Branch

↳ Altered River Regime of Brahmaputra, Ganga too due to Glacial Melt

↳ Both the states are located at downstream of Rivers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Other Reasons

- Embankment Based Flood Control which is outdated due to dilapidation
- Colonisation of flood Plains of Ganga, Brahmaputra due to Infrastructural Activities.
- Population burden leading to excessive deforestation and killing of Recharge zones
- Exponential Agriculture growth leading to more canals which are inundated during floods

Measures ~~Taken~~ Needed

1. National Hydrological Mission to update changes in river basin in sync with Meteorology (CWC + ISRO)

(2) National Flood Commission to provide knowledge support to 2 states.

(3) Following NDMA guidelines
- Construction of Dykes
- Alteration of River Channels (Expansion)
- Dredging of Channels with help of CWC & State Government.

(4) Water Sensitive Urban Design (South Africa)
- Increasing of Storm Drains
- Restoration of Traditional storages
- Doppler Radar Instruments for Forecasts

As annual floods cost almost 1% GDP along with huge Human, Biodiversity Loss (Kaziranga), Flood Resistance needs to be improved.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. How can 5G technology potentially bring about a digital revolution in India? Identify the challenges in adoption of 5G technology in India.

(250 words) 15

5G प्रौद्योगिकी संभावित रूप से भारत में एक डिजिटल क्रांति कैसे ला सकती है? भारत में 5जी प्रौद्योगिकी को अपनाने में आने वाली चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए।

Digital India comes up with 3 Aims:
a) Digital Empowerment
b) Digital Infra as Core Utility
c) Services on Demand

5G is crucial to reach all the aims.

Currently Government is planning to auction the 5G Spectrum in year 2021-2022

Digital Revolution —
1. Low Latency can lead to Quick Delivery of Services (e-Governance)
2. In tune with digital developments such as 4R 4.0 (IoT, Big Data, AI)

Digital Revolution

- (3) Augments innovations in Health and Education Sectors
  (Tele Medicine, Smart Education)
  (National Digital Health Mission)
  (New Education Policy)
- (4) Huge Employment Potential (Demo Dividend)
  [MDCP 2019 → 8M Jobs in Digital Sector]
- (5) 5G is crucial for Data Economy which is targetted under New Economy (Budget 2020)

Tele Density Index in India (103%) → ITU
↳ So, 5G can create a digital Revolution.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges

1. Telecom Distress
   - → Huge NPAs and Debts
   - → Litigation Issues over AGR, Spectrum Fees (Airtel - Vodafone)
2. Emergence of Monopoly in Telecom, disincentivising New Entrants.
3. Huge Spectrum Fees
4. Reliance more on foreign companies, but geo-politics creating issue (Huawei)
5. Innovative Digital Infrastructure in India (BharatNet is still in operational stage)
6. Digital Divide and Issue of Privacy. (No proper data protection legislation)

Budget aimed at Harnessing 4IR 4.0 and Demographic Dividend together for $3B Economy, for which 5G is Crucial.

18. Besides computing, quantum technology has potential applications in various areas. Discuss. What are the challenges which lie ahead for effective utilization of quantum technology? (250 words) 15

संगणना के अतिरिक्त, क्वांटम प्रौद्योगिकी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में संभाव्य अनुप्रयोग हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। क्वांटम प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रभावी उपयोग के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियां क्या हैं?

Quantum Technology is based on "Qubits" which can rapidly computation and can provide great insights in Scientific Research and Application.

Applications

1. Development of Super Computers (Sycamore) (Pratyush)
2. Weather Forecasts and Atmosphere Modelling
3. Satellite Applications and Astronomy (Black Hole Observation, Galaxy) Solar System,
4. Big Data and Machine Learning (Algorithmic Modelling)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Drug Research and Medical Diagnosis
(Monitoring TB Burden, Microbial Resistance, Epidemiology)

Challenges

1. Brain-Drain of Scientists due to lack of domestic opportunities (Attracted to Silicon Valley)
2. Regulatory Burden and ~~too~~ huge Compliance costs.
(Low Enthusiasm of H/o S&T)
3. Lack of Proper Environment to test and roll out prototypes on small scales (Sand Boxes)
4. Poor R&D expenditure on Quantum Tech by Government
(Less than 0.1% GDP)

Recent Measures

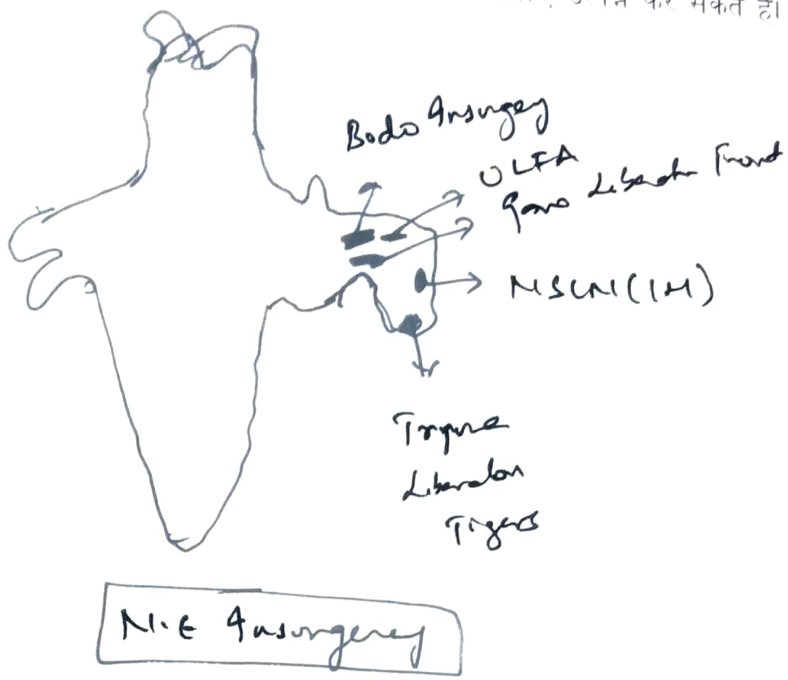
1. Collaboration with France ~~French~~ in development of Quantum Super Computers.
2. National Mission on Quantum Technologies
   - Enabling Environment
   - Digital Infra
   - Human Resource Development
3. "New Economy" (Budget 2020)
   - Quantum Frontier Parks
   - Data Centres
4. Rolling out of 5G

Therefore, Quantum Technology is needed in the era of 4R 4.0 to promote Research in Science and set up knowledge Economy.

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. While most insurgent groups in North-East India have given up violence and are engaged in peace talks with the government, a number of issues could create hurdles in the future. Discuss. (250 words) 15

जहाँ पूर्वोत्तर भारत में अधिकांश विद्रोही गुटों ने हिंसा छोड़ दी है और सरकार के साथ शांति वार्ता में संलग्न हैं, वहीं अनेक ऐसे मुद्दे हैं जो भविष्य में बाधाएं उत्पन्न कर सकते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।



↳ Recently there has been development in peace negotiations with N.E Insurgency groups.

a) Surrender of Bodo Groups and signing of Bodo Peace Accord with promise of Restructuring Bodo Autonomous Council

b) Ongoing Naga Peace Deals under RN Ravi

c) Settling up Bru-Mizo Dispute and pacifying Insurgents

Hurdles

1. Cross-Border Support for Insurgency Groups is still intact
   [ULFA troops in Bhutan
   Mizo Troops in Myanmar]

2. Rise of more demands such as "Nagalim" "Bodo State" against the Constitution can reverse the efforts made.

3. Prevailing Sub Regional Conflicts and Ethnic Conflicts [Kuki vs Naga
   Bru vs Mizos] can re-begin insurgency.

4. Recent govt interventions such as NRC, Citizenship Amendment Act, Permanent Resident Status is infuriating Backfiled Groups due to demography dilution.

(5) The menace of Golden-Triangle can boost drug trafficking furthering the link between Organised Crime and Insurgent Groups.

So, Government should follow "Development Based Framework" in dealing with Insurgency rather than mere Law & Order Issue.

- Realisation of Assam Accord (Culture and Administrative Rights)
- Proper Implementation of 6th Schedule and ILP Provisions
- Tribal Panchsheel in promoting Development.

20. Identifying the key vulnerabilities in India's cyberspace, discuss the framework which should be adopted in the envisaged new cyber security policy in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के साइबर जगत में प्रमुख सुभेद्यताओं की पहचान करते हुए, उस रूपरेखा पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिसे भारत में परिकल्पित नई साइबर सुरक्षा नीति में अपनाया जाना चाहिए।

Cyber Space Integrity is crucial for safeguarding the "Critical Information Infrastructure" (CII) which can have huge implications on Sovereignty and Security.

Key Vulnerabilities

→ Cyber Space is still a "Residuary subject" hindering proper administration.

→ Poor data security measures and absence of Data Protection Law.

→ Law Enforcement agencies not getting upgraded with tech advancements (Advanced Persistent threats)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ (4) Growing Cyber Espionage and Cyber Terrorism especially from State Actors such as Pakistan, China.

→ (5) Most of our data servers are located outside the Country
(Increased Vulnerability)

→ (6) Use of imported Devices which can compromise the integrity.

→ (7) Poor Cyber Forensics (Vacancies)

Framework for New Cyber Security Policy

→ (1) 24x7 Surveillance Mechanism protecting Critical Information Infrastructure.
(Role of NTRO, CERT-IN to be as leaders)

→ (2) Promotion of "Cyber Hygiene" in Citizens through Cyber awareness kendras.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) 5,00,000 Trained Man-Power to deal with Cyber Security Issues.

(4) National Critical Information Infra Council with special emphasis on Crucial sectors such as Space, Defence

(5) Capitalizing Co-operative Federalism by incentivizing States who perform ~~better~~ better on Cyber Front

(Karnataka – Cyber Dome)

(6) A dedicated "Cyber Crime Reporting Platform" and "Threat Analysis Unit"

Therefore New Cyber Security Policy should provide Institutional Support to Cyber Security Targets with proper skill development.

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (1449)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

- -

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 586044

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : M. S. Pranav

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24/08/19

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

HYDERABAD

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
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7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

VISION IAS

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (1449)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. उच्चतर न्यायपालिका को RTI के दायरे में लाने के अपने गुण और दोष हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Bringing higher judiciary under the ambit of RTI has its own merits and demerits. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

It is highly argued to consider Judiciary under the ambit of RBI to realise the "Right to Information" but it is equally argued that it violates basic structure of constitution.

As the Judiciary performs a public function and assumes a "public office", it must be under ambit of RBI as argued by many.

Merits

1. Collegium appointments are transparent and has less political interference
2. Information about Judges background, experience and assets reinstates confidence in public
3. It prevents assymetric information and brings into limelight about internal squabbles in Judiciary
4. Also the status of Judicial staff, Case pendency Rate and Judges Attendance will create a new order of governance.

De-Merits

1. Violates basic structure of constitution by infringing on Independence of Judiciary

2. Judges independence ~~is~~ ~~qu~~ will decline as they are under scanner, it may lead to disfunctional judiciary

3. Conflict of Interest prevails in each and every layer of judicial hierarchy, promotes dis-integrated Judiciary.

So, carefully weighing Merits and De-Merits, India needs to bring Judiciary under RTI and at same time promote independence.

India can take inspiration from South Africa, where Judicial appointments are screened live promoting Citizens "Right to know"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. भारत में अधिकरणों ने न केवल कुछ ऐसी समस्याओं को दोहराया है जिनसे हमारी न्यायपालिका ग्रसित रही है, अपितु कुछ और समस्याओं को जोड़ा भी है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Tribunals in India have not just replicated some of the problems that our judiciary suffers from but added a few more. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article (323-A) provides for constitution of Tribunals at national and state level, and allow quick disposal of cases and promote timely justice.

~~However~~ However, it faces problems similar to that of Judiciary -

- ① Shortage of Staff and Infrastructural Apathy
  - Lack of Technology such as Audio and Video Recordings
- ② Politicized Appointments
- ③ Over burdening of cases and litigation of frivolous cases
- ④ Low Case Clearance Rate

However it suffers additional issues such as

- ① They remotely replicate judicial process often violating Principles of Natural Justice
- ② Most of the evidences in tribunals are not recorded and litigants are not informed about status of cases

Ex:- Recent apprehensions about Foreign Tribunals in Assam.

⇒ (3) Bureaucratic members dominate the legal members in bench which can lead to dilution of "Rule of Law"

⇒ (4) Unable to draw conclusion and negotiate resolution due to apprehensions on both sides of party

↳ Leading to frequent appeals.

⇒ (5) They are mostly located in Urban Areas and ~~present~~ makes difficult for rural people to access

So, Tribunals should be oriented towards enforcing rule of law and promoting principles of ~~Rule of L~~ Natural Justice.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों का प्रयोग सदैव उन उद्देश्यों के लिए नहीं किया जाता है जिन्हें पूरा करने हेतु वे अभिप्रेत थे। इस संदर्भ में, हाल के घटनाक्रमों के आलोक में इन विशेषाधिकारों को संहिताबद्ध करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Parliamentary privileges are not always used for the aims they were intended to serve. In this context, discuss the need for codification of these privileges in light of recent developments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Constitution of India guarantees certain privileges for MPs and MLAs to make their voice heard and uplift the spirit of democracy.

However they were not intended towards the Aims

⇒ ① Right to free conduct in Parliamentary Premises ~~is leading~~ has led to violence conduct due to absence of Police intervention

Ex:- Pepper Spray Incident in Parliament, 2014

⇒ ② Anti-defection law, is violating the right to freedom of expression of MPs and taking anti-stance

⇒ ③ Parliamentary Committees which were there to involve all MPs in law making is sometimes ignored by ~~p~~ overpassing the legislations without its scrutiny

⇒ ④ Right of not getting arrested for civil offences during session is acting as loop hole to escape judicial scrutiny.

Need for Codification

⇒ ① Providing statutory backup to these privileges can enforce strict administration

⇒ ② Privileges will be carefully channelised and used by MPs

⇒ ③ It ensures sanctity of legislature and role of people.

⇒ ④ Political interference in legislature will be minimised and streamline law making process.

Legislature which forms the strongest pillar of democracy needs to be safeguarded and promote ~~institutional~~ institutional democracy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. एक मत यह भी है कि राज्यपाल का पद अपनी प्रासंगिकता खो चुका है और इसे समाप्त किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। वर्तमान संदर्भ में समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
There is a point of view that the office of Governor has outlived its relevance and needs to be abolished. Critically examine in the current context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Office of Governor assumes constitutional importance and stands at in the core of executive functioning of state Government. He acts as a powerful link between the state and Centre preserving Federalism.

~~Role~~ Governor

Criticism

⇒ ① Despite SC's description of Governor Role as Constitutional post, he is merely acting as a Agent for Central Government

⇒ ② Invocation of President's Rule ~~without~~ on flimsy grounds, without giving chance to prove majority

⇒ ③ Indiscriminately ~~reserving~~ reserving Bills for President, hurting the legislative competence of state Governments

⇒ ④ Dissolution of Governments formed by regional parties on the advice of Central Government

Need for the ~~Rele~~ Office

- ① Promotion of Spirit of Federalism ensuring harmonious relations between Centre-State
- ② Acts as an agent of promoting National Integrity
- ③ Preserves constitutional order of State and its functioning

So, Appointments and Functions of Office of Governor needs to be re-checked and aligned as per recommendations of "Sarkaria Commission" and "2nd ARC Report"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. क्या सिविल सेवाओं में पार्श्व प्रवेश, भारत में नौकरशाही की प्रभावी कार्य पद्धति में बाधक चुनौतियों को दूर करने का अचूक समाधान है? परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Is lateral entry in civil services the panacea to address the challenges, which hamper the effective functioning of bureaucracy in India? Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, it is highly debated about the lateral entry of Civil Services at Secretary level, as it can augment ~~augment~~ the governance process and promote ~~Lpa~~ Minimum Government – Maximum Governance

Advantages
1. Tech-Bureaucracy
   ↳ Adds technical competence
2. Quick Solutions and Decision making process
3. Efficiency of Service delivery and ~~aptide~~ aptitude development of Departments.

Disadvantages
1. It can promote Crony-Capitalism by appointing individuals from private sector
2. "~~Social~~ welfare" "State" objective of Government is diluted, aligned more towards ends not means
3. Discerns legal aspect of administration, and emphasis only on technical aspect
4. Awareness about ground ~~reality~~ reality, devolution of powers is misunderstood.

So, before providing for Lateral Entry, it needs to be sensitised with real-time challenges, legal issues and knowledge of Constitution such that they hold at par with those recruited by UPSC.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं (CSS) के प्रति राज्यों की शिकायतों को रेखांकित करते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि सरकार ने किस प्रकार इन योजनाओं को तर्कसंगत बनाने का प्रयास किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting the grievances of states towards Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), explain how the government has sought to rationalise these schemes. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

States and Centre share equally responsibility in promoting "Welfare State". Yet, there appears a bone of contention in fiscal federalism.

Central Government's Centrally Sponsored Schemes are frequently contended by States –

- ① Tied nature of Funds – "One Fit for All"
- ② ~~State~~ Union's Intervention in State List
- ③ No fiscal autonomy to states due to less devolution of un-tied funds
- ④ Apprehensions of populist measures by Centre to displace regional parties in Elections.

To overcome this issues, Government of India has taken several interventions such as

- ① Aspirational District Programs to converge and collaborate schemes at both levels.
- ② Dictating Terms of Reference to Finance Commission and analysing the fiscal condition of states, such that devolution can take place.

⇒ (3) NITI Aayog's SDG Index to analyse state's performance on various indicators and cut short those schemes which seem irrelevant to the states

⇒ (4) Inter-State Council promotes close collaboration between states - Centre noting down the concerns about these schemes and act.

So, It is the responsibility on Central Government to balance fiscal federalism and introduce Context Specific Interventions

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (PMJAY) का भली-भांति शुभारंभ हो चुका है और यह योजना बहुत सारी संभावनाएँ रखती है, हालांकि इसे सफल होने के लिए कई चुनौतियों को दूर करना होगा। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The PM Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) has begun well and holds a lot of promise, however it needs to address multiple challenges to become a success. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

PMJAY is a flag ship scheme of Government which has 2 components

- ① National Health Protection Mission
  - ↳ Insurance coverage of 5L per family
- ② Ayushman Bharat
  - ↳ Integrated Health Care at all 3 levels by Comprehensive Health Care Centres. (CPHC)

Good Beginning

- ① Penetration of Rural Health Care Centre has begun
- ② Promotion of Community Health Care and WASH services
- ③ Smart Cards to Poor families and adequate Insurance Coverage
- ④ Well established Health Care Data Management System by "Ayushman Mitras"

Challenges

1. Lack of State's Participation due to dictation by Central Government replacing state schemes
   Ex:- Telangana and West Bengal
2. High costs of Insurance Premium levied by Private Insurance Companies
3. Infrastructural aspirations and shortage of staff in Community Health Care Centres
4. Limited basket of diagnostic services,
5. Low empanelment of private hospitals.

Jan Arogya Mission should be developed on lines of "Affordability" "Accessibility" and "Economy" to achieve the target of "Healthy India"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्ति (अधिकारों का संरक्षण) विधेयक की प्रमुख विशेषताओं को रेखांकित करते हुए, संसद द्वारा इसे शीघ्रातिशीघ्र पारित किए जाने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting its key features, examine the need for the passage of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill by the Parliament at the earliest. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Complying with Supreme Court Instructions in "NavTej Singh Johar" vs UOI, to safeguard the interests of Transgenders,

Transgenders Persons Bill, 2018 was tabled in Parliament

Features

- ① Realising the right to self Identification and Gender Perceived Identity
- ② Stringent Penal Provisions ~~against~~ for offences committed against Transgenders such as Drug Administration, Trafficking, Rape.
- ③ Ensuring social protection and special welfare schemes for Transgenders
- ④ Transgender welfare Committees formed by Social Activists, Transgender Activists and Health Care professionals.
- ⑤ Defines Transgender as the person whose gender is different with that of the gender registered at time of birth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Need

1. Ambiguity over application of laws for Transgender such as inheritance, property rights, adoption and marriage
2. Discrimination and sexual harassment has become frequent
3. Health issues such as HIV, Post-Penectomy complications
4. Structural issues such as Poverty, Unemployment isolating them from development
5. Family abuse and disownment of Children.

So, as the ~~situat~~ situation is turning grave, Transgender's' Right to Dignity needs to be realised and comply with UN's Declaration of Human Rights.

9. बदलते समय के साथ भारत की अपने प्रवासियों के साथ संलग्नता भी परिवर्तित हुई है। प्रवासियों से संबंधित सरकार की नीतियों के संदर्भ में व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
With changing times India's engagement with its diaspora has also undergone a change. Explain in the context of government policies on diaspora. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian Diaspora have been a driving factor in India's Foreign Policy due to their economic, diplomatic success.

India's engagement with Diaspora is transforming due to their global relevance through

- ① Remittances worth of $375 B
- ② Propagation of India's Stature and Interests
- ③ Contribution to growth of Host Country.

India's Engagement

- ① Indian Government is willing to associate the diaspora with national values through "Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas" and "Pravasi Sammaan Award"
- ② It is allowing the Diaspora to tour the entire country and explore the roots, through "Girmitiya Countries Tour"

→ ③ It is willing to promote "Ek Bharat - Shresht Bharat" and highlight its relevance to diaspora

→ ④ It liberalised Visa regime and regulations and promoting free flow of Tourists through "Incredible India"

So, Diaspora engagement should be harnessed well to add weight to India's foreign policy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. इसकी अत्यधिक संभावनाओं के बावजूद, भारत के लिए RCEP से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की अनदेखी नहीं की जा सकती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Despite its immense potential, the challenges associated with RCEP for India cannot be ignored. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently India has ignored the signing of RCEP agreement and there's prevailing opposition between India and China

Potential

1. True realisation of "Act East" Policy, by serving as best destination for investment in S. Asia
2. Can reduce its trade imbalance with S.E Asian Countries such as Laos, Cambodia and Phillipines
3. It can facilitate more People to People exchanges on lines of Culture.
4. It can lead to generation of Employment and other avenues such as Medical Tourism

Challenges

1. India – China Contentions
   - ↳ India doesn't want its manufacturing sector open to China, as it can erode domestic competitiveness
   - ↳ China doesn't want to open its service sector, as it can lead to India Domination

→ ② Lack of comprehensive Early Harvest Agreement due to lack of intention from Australia and New Zealand

→ ③ It can lead to Chinese Hegemony in S.E. Asia targeting India's interests

So, a mutually agreed RCEP can facilitate growth in S.E. Asian Economies especially in times of De-Globalisation and Global Recession.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. राजनीतिक स्तर पर भारत में विकेंद्रीकरण पर्याप्त सफल रहा है, हालांकि राजकोषीय और प्रशासनिक मोर्चों पर प्रगति कई अड़चनों से बाधित रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Decentralisation in India has been fairly successful at the political level, however on the fiscal and administrative fronts progress is marred by several bottlenecks. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

73rd Amendment and 74th Amendment has led to effective decentralisation in India to all three levels instituting Panchayat Raj and Municipalities.

Political Decentralisation

① It led to formation of State Election Commission and regular conduct of elections

② Constitution of Gram Sabha and its importance in village development was successful

③ Political Parties were able to field their support to local contestants and assisting them in campaigns

~~④ Municipalities have been given adequate political support~~

④ More contestants from backward regions and remote areas gained significance in political arena, gave them chance to rise in National politics.

Bottlenecks

⟹ FISCAL FRONT

1. → Poor devolution of funds, functions and functionaries
2. → Fiscal Autonomy is eroded several times by State Governments
3. → Poor revenue generation sources such as property tax and toll fees.
4. → Recommendations of State Finance Commission and NFC, have been ignored by Central Government
5. → Tied Nature of Funds and lack of exercise of fiscal powers by Sarpanch in levying and collecting taxes
6. → Poor Infrastructure of Panchayat offices and low connectivity.

⇒ ADMIN FRONT

⇒ 1. Bureaucratic inertia and insensitivity
↳ Difficult for Sarpanches to run around offices for funds due to Red-Tapism

⇒ 2. Creation of Parallel Bodies over-shadowing the role of Panchayats

⇒ 3. State Legislature not keen on devolving powers under 11th/12th schedules

⇒ 4. Poor conductance of Gram Sabha and non-implementation of their recommendations.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

So, to achieve strong decentralisation there needs to be ~~execution~~ elimination of Bottlenecks in fronts of Fiscal- Administrative factors. This can accomodate the needs of Rural and Urban India in holistic way.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. दल-बदल कानून के प्रावधानों का बारंबार उल्लंघन किया गया है और इनकी नियमित रूप से गलत व्याख्या की गई है। परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, दल-बदल कानून को मजबूत बनाने के उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The provisions of the Anti-Defection Law have been repeatedly violated and are routinely misinterpreted. Examine. Also, suggest measures to strengthen the Anti-Defection Law. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently there has been a spat over Defections and Disqualifications in Karnataka Legislative Assembly, also there had been total defections in ~~Sikkim~~ Sikkim, Goa and Rajya Sabha leading to mockery of Democracy.

Anti-Defection Law was given Constitutional importance by including it in 10th Schedule, but it has been frequently violated and misinterpreted

⇒ ① Partisan role of Speaker in deciding defections and frequent Judicial Intervention

⇒ ② Indecisive Time delay to pronounce judgements leading to legislative vacuum.

⇒ ③ Defections/Mergers are happening at legislative level rather than organisational level i.e @ at Parties level leading to violation of spirit of Multi Party Democracy

⇒ ④ Law is used to solve political issues which is leading to further circumventions.

⇒ (5) Instances of legislative members resigning and then joining political parties can't be charged under Anti-defection

⇒ (6) Anti-defection law is applicable only after commencing the session, this is leading to massive horse-trading and lobbying

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Measures to Strengthen —

⇒ (1) Specific Time frame for speaker to decide on the issue

⇒ (2) Conclusions and grounds of judgement should be mentioned in house.

⇒ (3) A way should be let out for MPs to vent out their views or take stance against political Parties

⇒ (4) Anti defection law should be used only in grave cases such as No-confidence motion, (or) proving strength of the government.

Anti defection which stands as bulwark of Parliamentary Democracy and should promote Democratic Realignment of Parties and preserve sanctity of democracy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भारतीय संविधान की संशोधन प्रक्रिया कठोरता और लचीलेपन के बीच मध्यम मार्ग का अनुसरण करती है। तुलनात्मक परिप्रेक्ष्य में टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
The amendment process for the Indian Constitution follows a middle path between rigidity and flexibility. Comment in comparative perspective. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is a quasi-federal state which has both Unitary and Federal Features dwelling in the Constitution.

→ Constitution assumes rigid nature promoting federal spirit

→ It is sometimes flexible leading to unitary tendencies

An amendment to Indian Constitution can be done in three ways

⟹ ① Simple Majority in both houses of Parliament

- Altering the names, territories of states
- Mode of appointment of President, Vice-President
- Salaries, allowances, Conditions of Service of Constitutional Bodies etc

⇒ Here it is flexible and assumes unitary characteristic

→ It doesn't take into account of State Legislature Assemblies

→ It is merely passed as an ordinary law with simple majority

→ It is also not noted as Constitutional Amendment.

⇒ ② Amendment as per Article (368)

- Fundamental Rights
- Directive Principles of State Policy
- Altering International Borders

⇒ This is noted as specific amendment and requires special majority in both the houses

⇒ It is quasi-rigid, as it doesn't take into account of State Legislature, but owes to federal spirit by Rajya Sabha approval

⇒

⇒ ③ Amendment as per (368)(1)

- Federal features such as State List, Concurrent List
- GST Council and Finance Commission

⇒ It requires special majority in both houses of Parliament and Ratification of half of state Assemblies

⇒ It assumes rigid nature and preserves federal spirit

So, one can observe that amendment process takes a middle path between Rigidity and Flexibility and promotes the quasi-federal nature of Constitution.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

14. अंतर-राज्य विवादों के निपटान में भारतीय संघवाद की संस्थागत संरचना की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Assess the effectiveness of the institutional architecture of Indian federalism in settling inter-state disputes. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Various interventions took place at legislations, executive, & Constitutional levels to tackle the inter-state water disputes

However we still observe the menace as seen in

① Disputes between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana over Krishna and Godavari Rivers

② Between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu over Cauvery

③ Between Goa and Maharashtra over Mandovi, Tuari Rivers.

Prevailing Institutional Architecture

⇒ Constitutional

⇒ Article 263, allows Parliament to constitute Tribunals to solve disputes over management of and administration of river valleys

⇒ Article 262, authorises President to constitute Inter-State Councils to deliberate issues of common contention.

Complying with the provisions, Parliament has passed "River Water Disputes Act"

- ① To set up tribunals to decide on disputes and pass binding orders
- ② Non-intervention of courts in ~~[illegible]~~ verdicts of Tribunals

River Board Act

- ① To develop and manage the affairs of River Valley and equitable benefits to all stakeholders
- ② ~~Constitut~~ Constitution of River Boards for different Rivers

Effectiveness

- ① Tribunals are over-burdened with excessive litigation
- ② Lacks technical competence on bench and assistance of Hydrologists and Geologists
- ③ Fragmented Tribunals for different rivers acting against Streamlined Resolution

Central Government recently ~~passed~~ amended the "Disputes Act" to set up unified tribunal to lower the burden and ensure quick disposal of appeals.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Extra-Constitutional

- ① Zonal Councils are constituted to deliberate on issues in the zone and come to common conclusions
- ② NITI Aayog's "Team Bharat" to promote State's collaboration

Effectiveness

- ① Both proved unsuccessful, ~~due to~~ by absence of Chief Ministers and negotiators
- ② "Water" is seen as prestige issue rather than a common and natural resource.

So, we need to adopt Global Practices in resolving Water Disputes by following

① Australia Model → Entire Country depends upon Murray-Darling ~~Basin~~ Basin

② 2+1 Mechanism, between Centre and contending States promoting more inclusivity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में हुई हाल की प्रगतियों में सुशासन के युग के सूत्रपात हेतु ई-गवर्नेंस को एक अत्यंत शक्तिशाली साधन बनाने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
The recent advances in technologies have the potential to make e-governance a very potent tool for ushering in an era of good governance. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Government of India introduced the "Sevottam Model of E-Governance" promoting

- ① Participatory Governance → Citizen Charter
- ② Grievance Redressal Mechanism
- ③ Efficient Service Delivery → E-Governance
  - ↳ "PRAGATI" model

T~~echnologies in~~ ICT has leveraged the significance of e-Governance and can lead to

- ① Efficient Targeting of Beneficiaries and tracking the development
- ② Evidence based Policy by Social Audits
- ③ Data as Public Good, by knowing the aspirations of people.
- ④ Timely delivery of Services at Finger Tip and Door Step.
- ⑤ Efficient feedback mechanisms ~~including~~ & leading to Self-Attainment and Discovery of Truth.
- ⑥ It's making Rural People more associated with Urban developments

Recent Advances

⇒ ① PMO has inaugurated "PRAGATI" which keeps it in contact with Central and State Ministries and disseminator of Information

↳ It promotes ~~Minimum Government - Maximum~~ Minimum Government - Maximum Governance

⇒ ② It has entered into different sectors such as Health, Education and Employment

e-Pathshala ⇒ To track the development of Schools

Ayushman Mitra ⇒ Data management Base of Health Care Indicators

⇒ ③ Many states have also adopted e-Governance at local levels

→ Delhi Government has introduced E-Documentation for Pensions, Driving Licenses to reduce compliance costs

→ Odisha Government came up with Tele Drug Services

So, to realise the Citizen's participation in governance E-Governance should be remodeled as per challenges such as

⇒ ① Data Security and Storage

⇒ ② Digital Connectivity into Rural areas

⇒ ③ Digital Literacy and Awareness

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. यद्यपि भारतीय परोपकारी कार्यों में पहले से कहीं अधिक दान कर रहे हैं, तथापि भारत में परोपकारिता अभी भी प्रारंभिक चरण में है। इस संदर्भ में, परोपकारिता के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में परोपकारिता में रुकावट उत्पन्न करने वाले कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

While Indians are donating to charitable causes more than ever, philanthropy in India is still at a formative stage. In this context, highlight the significance of philanthropy and state the factors holding back philanthropy in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Philanthropy forms an important value in society and makes people stand for each other.
It promotes socio-economic equality and realises the value of "Welfare State"

Status of Philanthropy
1. It didn't extend to all sectors
2. There is a dormant facilitating mechanism connecting philanthropists with people
3. Capitalist class is still not sensitised with the needs of people.

Significance
1. Promotes people to people ties and National Integrity
2. Builds both Social and Human Capital
3. It can lead to "Ethics in Economy" and realise Gandhiji's Trusteeship Principle.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

⇒ (4) It can tackle the structural issues of Poverty, Malnutrition by a Jan Andolan or, People led Development.

⇒ (5) It highlights the fundamental duty of citizen and his responsibility.

Factors Holding Back

- (1) Lack of Awareness Programs of Issues prevailing in the society
- (2) Government's persuasion to Corporates is less
- (3) Mandatory legislations such as CSR are not proving effective due to non-compliance
- (4) Capitalism overshadowing the Socialism which is nature of Indian state.

So, a multi-stakeholder involvement ~~as~~ from Government, Citizens, and Corporates to boost philanthropy and charity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. भारत में स्वास्थ्य देखभाल योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए। परीक्षण कीजिए कि एक सुदृढ़ डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य पारितंत्र का निर्माण इस संबंध में कैसे आमूल परिवर्तक सिद्ध हो सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Highlight the challenges faced in implementation of healthcare schemes in India. Examine how creation of a robust digital health ecosystem can prove to be a game changer in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Health Care schemes in India such as "Ayushman Bharat", "National Health Mission" have set up ambitious targets to realise "Healthy India".

However it is facing from structural problems such as

⇒ ① Insensitivity of States towards National Schemes due to political friction

⇒ ② Poor funding mechanism and fiscal pressure on States to implement both National and State Schemes

⇒ ③ Absence of Robust Data Management System to track the indicators

⇒ ④ Community Health Care remains muted due to lack of shortage of Health Providers at Primary level

⇒ ⑤ Limited diagnostic services basket at Primary level leading the patients opt for Tertiary Care at high Out of Pocket Expenditure.

⇒ ⑥ Despite digital revolution, there is an absence of Tele-Health Services isolating rural and remote areas.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Advantages of Digital Health Ecosystem

1. Promotes Affordability and Accessibility of Health Care Services
2. Efficiency in delivery of services as per needs
3. Robust Health Data Base can pave way for Evidence Based policy
4. Dissemination of health care info and advices by apps such as "Kilkari", "Ozoki" and "MAA"
5. It can lead to exchange of global knowledge and practices
6. Cheap and Transparent Health Care promoting Inclusive Growth

Challenges

1. Data of Health Indicators should be stored properly, insulating it from breaches
2. Augmenting Rural Digital Connectivity and Infrastructure
3. Persuading States and Private Hospitals to promote digital Ecosystem.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. भारत के लिए ज्ञान की एक महाशक्ति के रूप में उभरने हेतु, वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली द्वारा सामना की जा रही पहुँच, समता, गुणवत्ता, वहनीयता और जवाबदेही संबंधी चुनौतियों को दूर करना अनिवार्य है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

For India to emerge as a knowledge superpower, it is imperative to address the challenges of access, equity, quality, affordability and accountability faced by the current education system. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per NITI Aayog's "Strategy for New India" report, India spends only 2% of its GDP on education whereas China is spending upto 6%

As India is currently enjoying its demographic dividend, it needs to be equipped properly with inclusive education to achieve the state of "Knowledge Super Power"

India is currently facing challenges on various fronts

Access

1. Low penetration of Educational Institute in Rural areas despite Right to Education Mandate
2. Urban Centric Education isolating rural child from education
3. ~~Tribal~~ Education of Tribal Child is completely ignored, making them inaccessible to education services.
4. State Governments are insensitive towards integrating government schools

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Equity

1. Education is seen as the ~~means~~ service of ~~for~~ urban rich people
2. It is not promoting girl education, due to gender stereotypes
3. Poor children are mandated to go for work rather than school

Quality

1. Stagnant curriculum focusing on Rote Learning
2. No proper "Job-Land" connect and accomodation of Individual needs
3. Sub optimum quality of Teacher Training and prevalence of vacancies

Affordability

1. Withdrawal of public sector
2. Leading to corporatisation of Education adding to grievance of middle class
3. States misusing funds devolved by Centre leading to further burden.

Accountability

1. Teacher Accountability is in grave situation due to irregular leaves
2. Poor Sanitation and Playground facilities and insensibility on authorities to set them
3. Diversion of funds and ~~vio~~ violation of Right to Education Act

So, all these challenges should be met, to promote "knowledge" in Education and the system should be modelled on lines of

"Learn to Do" "Learn to Live" "Learn to know"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. अफगान शांति प्रक्रिया को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न कारकों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, अफगानिस्तान में शांति और सुलह की प्रक्रिया के प्रति भारत के दृष्टिकोण पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Identify different factors which have affected the Afghan peace process. Also, throw light on India's approach towards peace and reconciliation process in Afghanistan. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent Indicators from U.S.A to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan has led to churning in S. Asia, especially in Indian Subcontinent

Factors affecting Peace Process

1. Taliban's reluctance to negotiate with Afghan Government
2. U.S.A increasing the legitimacy of Talibans by not involving Afghanistan Government
3. Emergence of ISIS in Afghanistan further aggravating Talibans
4. Elections in Afghanistan leading to violation of Cease-Fire
5. Pakistan's back track support to Pashtun tribes, both money and material
6. U.S's attitude of quick withdrawal without taking into account of post factors

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's Approach

- ① India has always stood for "Afghan lead - Afghan owned" development
- ② It is refusing to hold talks with Taliban as it is a militant entity
  - → However, it eased its stance in "Moscow Format"
- ③ It is willing to work with China through "2+1" Mechanism to develop Afghanistan
- ④ It is urging U.S to stay till comprehensive negotiation takes place between Taliban and Afghan Government
- ⑤ It always campaigned for organising "Loya Jirga" (An assembly of elders) including Tribal Heads of Pashtuns, Hazaras and Government

So, India has a greater role play ~~to~~ in developing Afghanistan and re-instating Peace. It needs to involve all regional players in reconciliation Process.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. भारत के लिए संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका एवं रूस दोनों के साथ संबंध महत्वपूर्ण हैं, हालांकि इन दोनों संबंधों की अपनी-अपनी चुनौतियाँ हैं तथा इन दोनों शक्तियों के मध्य टकराव से इनमें से कुछ चुनौतियाँ और बढ़ गई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Ties with both USA and Russia are important for India, however, both these relations have their own sets of challenges, and some of these are further accentuated by the friction between these two powers. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India assumes a strategic significance and forms centre of in promoting global order. Through its stance of "Strategic Autonomy", it was able to balance ties between both rival super powers ~~&~~ Russia and ~~&~~ U.S.A.

Importance of Ties — RUSSIA

⇒ ① India shares "Special Privileged Partnership" with Russia, who is an all-weather ally

⇒ ② India has been a major defence importer of Russia, which makes it close to it.

⇒ ③ Russia can help India in targetting Chinese Hegemony and Pak's sponsored terrorism.

⇒ ④ India-Russia share vast economic ties through
→ Development of International N-S Corridor
→ Paradiplomacy, Regional Collaborations
→

⇒ ⑤ Russia has always been supporting India's candidature at UNSC, NSG.

USA Ties

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1. U.S.A has given the status of "Major Defence Partner" and Non-NATO ally which strengthens defence collaboration
2. U.S.A has been quite welcome towards Indian Diaspora and people to people exchanges
3. India has a great market for its drugs and food grains in U.S.A.
4. U.S.A has always been supportive of India's effort to fight terrorism
   - ↳ Passing sanctions against Masood Azhar
5. U.S.A realises India has a major entity and partner in Indo-Pacific, and sees India as a power to contend China.

Challenges in balancing Ties

1. "China Factor"

i) → U.S.A wants India to isolate China in Asia
   → Banning Huawei 5G, tariffs on Chinese Goods

ii) → Russia wants both India and China to work together in development of Asia and contend US/UK.
   → So, it asks for greater collaboration in SCO

⇒ ② Indo-Pacific

→ U.S.A aims at Containing China in Indo-Pacific with the support of India

→ Russia along with China stands against US military bases in S. China Sea

→ India aims at ASEAN centrality which is opposed by US/Russia.

⇒ ③ Sanctions by US on Russia

⇒ US wants India ~~to~~ not to import defence goods from Russia such as S-400 Missiles

⇒ India is stuck up in dilema, as heeding to U.S Demands can dilute its relations with Russia

⇒ Also, its proximity to Russia can lead to ~~D~~ dilution of U.S relations with India as seen in

① Withdrawal of GSP benefits

②

So, India needs to continue its "Strategic Autonomy" despite global frictions and should not allow others to dictate its terms.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK